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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[31]

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Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTH.

On the 17th April, at Singapore, the wife of D. C. WILKIE, of T. P. Dock Co., Ltd., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th April, at the Danish Consulate, and afterwards at the Union Church, Shanghai, CARL FREDRIK HENDRIKSEN (Upper Yangtze Pilot), to ELVIRA MARIA HAGELIN, Stockholm.

On the 15th April, at the French Consulate, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Cathedral, LA ELIZABETH LOWERY, to JEAN DE CARPENTIER.

On the 18th April, at St. John's Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. A. M. SHORMAN, ROBERT ALBERT MATT, to CELIA JANET INNES FRY.

DEATH.

On the 17th April, at Gravesend, Mrs. ELLIS BROWN, late of Singapore, aged 74 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 27th April, 1933.

It scarcely needed a telegram to inform us that the serious reverse which has befallen Colonel Plunkett's force in Somaliland, has created a most painful impression in England. All that is known of the matter at home appears to be just as much as we know ourselves, that a small force consisting of 220 officers and men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett has been attacked by a superior force of Somalis at close quarters and only 30 have survived. Ten officers, all British presumably, and 180 men of the African Rifles and 2nd Sikhs were killed. We drew attention some weeks ago to the criticisms which were being passed in military quarters in India concerning the equipment of the force engaged in these operations, it being asserted with some show of proof that many of the most glaring blunders which the War Office made in the South African campaign were being repeated in Somaliland, but in the absence of details it would be premature to discuss the responsibility for this reverse. The telegrams yet to hand do not even tell us exactly when or where

the disaster occurred. What the very stringent censorship previously permitted the world to hear of Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett's force is contained in a telegram sent on the 20th ult. from Darnot, at that time the advance post of the Northern column under Colonel SWANN. In response to an urgent demand from General MANNING for 1,000 camels, Colonel SWANN dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett with three companies of the 2nd King's African Rifles, details of the Somali mounted infantry, two guns of a camel battery and two months' rations. General MANNING was at that time at a place called Galkayu, and the object of the requisition for camels was to enable the forward movement to Geladi to be resumed. These places—Galkayu and Geladi—are the respective well centres of the districts of Dudub and Mudug, and they are about five days' march distant from each other. Although the column above described is nearly identical with the one which has been annihilated, we presume it duly joined the main column, or news of the disaster would have reached us earlier, as it is now more than a month ago since it set out on its five days' march. The probability is that since General MANNING's successful engagement with the Mullah's forces south-west of Geladi, a fortnight ago, when heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy and immense quantities of his live stock captured, the column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett, was deemed to possess the requisite mobility to keep in touch with the retreating hordes of the desert, and in this effort his small force was overwhelmed and practically annihilated. Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett was a Captain in the Manchester Regiment when he was appointed to serve with the 2nd King's African Rifles in 1899, as second in command. He holds the medal and clasp for services in the Mairuz Expedition in 1891, and also medal and two clasps for his services as transport officer in the campaign on the north-west Frontier of India, under Sir WILLIAM LOCKHART, in 1897. Colonel COBBE, D.S.O., who appears also to be in danger, is commandant of the 1st King's African Rifles.

The U.S. cruiser *West Virginia* has been successfully launched.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Hewitt to be a member of the Sanitary Board.

Chan Chung, who "dumped" the body of his son, a plague victim, was fined \$100 at the Magistracy on Saturday for the offence. The alternative was two months' hard labour.

Seventeen cases of plague were notified during the twenty-four hours ended at noon on Saturday, bringing up the year's total to 347. All the victims in Saturday's return were Chinese.

The residence of the late Mr. P. Galton, at Foochow, was sold by public auction for \$7,000. The price, remarks our Foochow contemporary, shows continued depression in the value of Foochow property.

A Chinese stoker in the Water Police was fined \$50, with the alternative of 14 days' hard labour, at the Magistracy on Saturday, for the unlawful possession of a piece of brass weighing 30 pounds and worth \$30.

For stealing ten rolls of Chinese silk, value \$17, from a dwelling-house in the City into which he forced an entry, a Chinaman was on Saturday sent to prison for three months by Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate.

Mr. J. M. Henderson, foreman boilermaker at the Kowloon Docks, who is going home on leave on Wednesday by the German mail steamer, was entertained to dinner in the Kowloon Hotel on Saturday night by several members of the European staff of the Dock.

Yesterday, at the Union Church forenoon service, which was conducted by Rev. D. Sutherland, it was announced by Rev. C. C. Hickling, the pastor, that the annual business meeting of the congregation would be held on the evening of Thursday, 7th May, at 6 p.m.

On Saturday night Mr. W. Ramsay, superintendent engineer with Messrs. Sutherland & Swire, was entertained to dinner in the Hongkong Hotel. A large party assembled, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Ramsay leaves on holiday by the next German mail.

A Chinese workman was knocked down into the dock at Quarry Bay on Friday last by a blow from some timber swinging from a crane, and falling a distance of forty feet, was killed. The deceased had been twice injured previously, and had once been in hospital suffering from injuries inflicted in a similar manner to those which caused his death.

The band of the 1st Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire Regiment) will play the following music on the New Parade Ground, this evening from 4.30 to 6 p.m.—
March—"El Capitan" Sousa
Overture—"Le Lac des Fées" Aubert
Selection—"The Mistletoe" Sullivan
Pilgrimage and first section of "The Mistletoe" Sullivan
Selection—"The Casino Girl" Engelender
Grand Military Tattoo Engelender
Valse—"Fusionen" Strauss
Regimental March—"The Young May Moon" Strauss

It is officially notified that Burma has declared Manila to be an infected port.

A little child fell through the railings of a verandah in Remedios Terrace on Friday and was killed.

The period for ratifying the Franco-Siam Convention has been extended to the 31st of December.

Brigadier-General Doward, commanding the Forces at Singapore, presented medals to about 300 officers and men of the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment on the 17th inst.

The *Port Arthur*, a new steam-launch, of Norwegian build, for work at Port Arthur, recently put in at Colombo on her eastward voyage. She is of 394 tons gross and 200 tons net register.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the *Monterey*, which came to Hongkong to give shore leave, was not allowed to anchor in the harbour, though French and Russian ships have that privilege. There are seven foreign ships inside and the American is the only one obliged to go to the new Foreign Men-of-war anchorage, in Lyemoo Bay.

Mr. F. E. Taylor having been relieved of the Statistical Secretaryship of the Customs, in order that he may devote himself to Treaty Revision, Mr. F. A. Carl from Chetov replacing him, the whole staff of the Statistical Department took the opportunity to show their appreciation of his conduct of the Department, by presenting him with a magnificent silver bowl, and an address.

The London correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman*, in a message from Liebon on April 8th, suppressed by the censor, states that an English detective, who accompanied King Edward, recognised a servant of Prince Alfonso, a notorious anarchist, who had arrived with him. Other anarchists had arrived. It is rumoured that the gila performance at the opera was selected as the scene of the outrage.

In their report on the share market for the week Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. state:—Although the tightness of money both in the North and here, more keenly felt in Shanghai, must naturally act as a damper upon the market, yet the returns of this week show a fair business put through and with few exceptions rates have been well maintained, in some cases even strengthened. The rates on Shanghai are 7½ for T/T, and 7¼ for three days' sight Private Paper.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 24th April.
SIR,—I read in this morning's issue with much amusement the report of the meeting of the Sanitary Board, wherein it appears they consider it a most heinous crime that a letter from the said Board should have been left unanswered for a period of two months. I should like to bring to the notice of the general public through the medium of your valuable paper that my own experience is that one seldom if ever receives a reply to a letter addressed to the Board under similar period. Enclosing my card—
Yours, etc.,
CITIZEN.

THE KWANGSI FAMINE.

In response to an appeal for aid to the starving people in the Kwangsi province the officers and crew of the U.S. tugs *Monterey* sent a cheque for \$175 to the Hon. Robert M. McWade, United States Consul-General at Canton, for distribution by the missionaries to the starving Chinese.

CONCERT IN THE CATHOLIC UNION.

A variety concert was given in the hall of the above institution on Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Miss and Mr. Danenberg opened with a piano duet entitled "Euryanthe," and their rendering was perfect in every way; then sentimental and comic songs were given by Miss Alvis, Messrs. W. J. Terrill, Frank Francis, M. J. Danenberg, F. X. Lopez, Dockree, and Rogers, who were equally successful in the parts they rendered. The trio of Mr. L. Rackwald on the violin, Mr. G. Koenig on the violoncello, and Mr. Emil Danenberg on the piano was very much appreciated, and Professor Garibaldi gave exhibitions of card and sleight-of-hand tricks which were warmly applauded. The concert concluded with a musical sketch by the Francis Brothers, whose performance was very clever and enjoyable.

PRESENTATION.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Mr. N. G. Nolan, Police interpreter, was made the recipient of a handsome present in the shape of a pair of valuable prismatic binoculars, on the occasion of his departure for twelve months' leave at home. Mr. J. M. Gattorres, the Second Clerk, made the presentation, and in doing so wished Mr. Nolan bon voyage, a happy holiday and a safe return. Mr. Nolan thanked the donors for their gift and referring to the pleasant relations existing in the office said he had to thank Mr. A. Samad for the kindness he had always extended towards him. The binoculars were the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. N. G. Nolan, on his departure to England, by the staff of the Magistracy, the European members of the Police, and friends. Hongkong, 29th April, 1933." Among those present at the presentation ceremony were Inspector W. G. Warnock, Inspector W. L. Ford, Mr. J. J. Spooner and Mr. A. Samad. Mr. Nolan will leave by the *Kiauchow* on Wednesday.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS'S SERVICE.

SERIOUS REVERSE IN SOMALILAND.

A BRITISH FORCE ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, 23rd April.

A London special telegram reports a reverse in Somaliland in which ten officers and one hundred and eighty men were killed out of a total force of two hundred and twenty. No details have been received.

LONDON, 24th April.

The recent reverse in Somaliland was to Col. Plunkett's column, which consisted of 160 African Rifles, 48 of the 2nd Sikhs and two Maxim. The column was attacked by the Somalis at close quarters and 180 men and 10 officers were killed out of a total British force of 220. General Manning is marching to extricate Col. Cobbe.

The British reverse in Somaliland has created the most painful impression in England, and there is much anxiety for further news.

ITALY.

LONDON, 23rd April.

Admiral Morin has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE CONTROL OF THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, 23rd April.

The *Times* scouts the idea that the British Government countenance placing the real control of the Bagdad railway scheme in German hands. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Westminster Gazette*, *Globe*, *Morning Post* and the *Daily News*, vigorously endorse the *Times*' view, but the *Daily Telegraph* says that the opposition is entirely due to exaggerated Germanophobia and recalls the British hostility to the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 24th April.

Mr. Balfour has announced that the Government will not participate in the Bagdad Railway scheme.

ALGERIA.

LONDON, 23rd April.

A Madrid telegram from Sidi-bel Abbes says that the tribes of Sahara have proclaimed a holy war. The troops at Kreider have been ordered to Sahara.

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

LONDON, 23rd April.

The King presents a cup, of the value of one thousand guineas, for the so-called Persepolis race at Longchamps on the 2nd May. All the races at the meeting have been named after the King's horses.

LONDON, 24th April.

It is believed that the malicious attempts which are being made in Paris to excite hostility towards His Majesty King Edward will fail utterly.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, 24th April.

The Budget shows an estimated expenditure of £143,995,000 and a revenue of £154,770,000; the Income tax is to be reduced by fourpence in the pound, involving £2,500,000; the Sugar, Coal and Tea duties are not touched. Of the cost of the wars in North Africa and China amounting to £217,000,000, it is hoped to recover £24,000,000, from South Africa and £8,000,000 from China.

Consols rose ½ on the Budget, which is generally well received, though the opposition styles it an electioneering or dissolution budget. An amendment to reduce the duty in tea twopenny was rejected and the tea resolution passed. [Consols fell to 90 last month, but rallied the same day to 90½. — Ed. D.P.]

PROF. KNOEP'S PIANO RECITAL.

The concert given in the St. Andrew's Hall on Saturday evening, while wholly admirable in itself, prompted comparisons between music composers of the past and present generation far from unfavourable to the former. Compared with the work of the old masters the modern composition is an exotic forced to apparent maturity to catch the passing fancy, but without the lasting qualities inherent genius only can supply. Mr. Knoep opened his excellently arranged programme with a Mendel by Paderewski. For three his pieces Mr. Knoep was recalled, these being "Serenade Hongroise" (Janczies), "Rondo Capriccioso" (Mendelssohn), and "Etude de Concert on Octaves" (Hettener). Mrs. Jewell, who is at present our leading local soprano, sang in the first part "Beloved, it is Morn" (F. Alward) and in the second portion "Love's Garden" (Charniade) and "A May Morning" (Dennis). For both of which pieces she was encored. Mr. Knoep was down for three violin solos, and justified his position in general esteem by his technically expert and finished playing with Gounod's "Hymne à Sainte Cecile" Pfitzner's "Serenade," and a familiar Chopin "Nocturne." The accompaniments were handled ably by Mrs. Goggin. Genuine pleasure must have been felt by every member of the audience, which, though numerically only about fifty, was unstinting with its applause.

POLO.

On Saturday afternoon Kowloon met Hongkong on the ground at Quarry Bay. The teams were constituted as follows:—

Hongkong: Mr. Johnston, 1. Mr. Badham-Thornhill, 2. Mr. C. H. Ross, 3. Capt. Carleton, 4. Capt. Ma George, 5. Mr. Lyon, 6. Capt. Whitehead.

First Chukker.—At the first throw in Kowloon got possession and succeeded in scoring a subsidiary. From the hit off a scrimmage ensued and the play was confined to the Hongkong end, but eventually the Kowloon No. 1 rescued the ball, eluded the opposing back, and notched a goal. After this, on the throw in some give-and-take play took place, until Ross got possession and sent the ball well up the field, when Johnston notched a goal. On resuming, Hongkong captured the ball and got to within a few feet of the Kowloon goal, which was cleared. After this each side scored a subsidiary. Play now centred in the Kowloon half, and after Hongkong had pressed for a while Lyon, unopposed, hit a goal.

Score—Hongkong, 2 goals 1 subsidiary; Kowloon, 1 goal 2 subsidiaries.

Second Chukker.—Play opened in Hongkong's half till Carleton got in some good hits and carried the ball on and scored a subsidiary. After this play was all over the ground till Hongkong had a shot, but the ball went wide. When hit in, Kowloon brought the ball to the opposite end, and Carleton neatly centring to Thornhill, the latter scored, with a back-hand hit, a goal. Kowloon were now pressing home the attack, but hit wide several times; eventually Carleton from a hard angle put the ball through between the flags. There was some futile play till call of time, when the score stood in favour of Kowloon by 3 goals 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals 2 subsidiaries. The ground was in excellent condition and free of dust, while the play, though lacking at times that combination which ensures success, was undoubtedly a good exhibition. The Kowloon team was the better one, but they had to play up to win, as the even nature of the contest shows.

THE V.R.O.

The popularity of this up-to-date and go-ahead institution has perhaps never been marked in a more definite degree than at the present time. The numerous events that have been held under its auspices, affording as they do, opportunities for witnessing and participating in healthy sport of an enjoyable and invigorating nature, have served to establish for it a strong claim upon public consideration, and won for the Club a reputation not surpassed in the East by that of any similar organisation. On its premises at Kowloon are to be found everything that makes for the promotion of vigorous manhood. In the new gymnasium are the latest athletic appliances—horizontal bars, parallel bars, foils, single-sticks, trapezes, and ropes for climbing purposes, besides a couple of German "horses" and three sets of Sandow's developers. The old gymnasium was blown down in the last typhoon, and the present one has been erected at considerable expense. It is a roomy building, 85 feet long by 34 feet broad, and about 30 feet high; its eight windows serve to admit abundance of light. At the upper end of the gymnasium is a serviceable stage—a temporary erection, it may be remarked, which can be taken down easily when ordinary requirements render its removal desirable. The stage scenery is the work of Mr. W. Farmer, and it reflects great credit on his amateur brush. Footlights have not been forgotten, and the tent ensemble, everything considered, is very effective. At the back of the stage are a couple of rooms, one for devotees of ping-pong, and the other for those seeking relaxation in literature. The floor of the gymnasium, we had almost forgotten to say, is raised three feet from the ground, and borne on strong supports. At the end near the door is set apart a place for the stowing-away of cars, a number of which have been ordered from home. The swimming-pool and its appliances, everyone is familiar with. In that part of the Club's premises allotted to the storing of the numerous boats of various descriptions are compartments where swimmers may indulge in fresh water shower-baths, and upstairs, whence a commanding view of the harbour can be had, is a well set-up bar liberally stocked with refreshments. Everything about the place, indeed, is up-to-date, and the large balance to the Club's credit shows how sound is its financial position and how capable it is conducted.

A concert is to be held in the gymnasium next Saturday, and the talent secured is of exceptional merit. There is to be a string band of fourteen players, and the programme includes many excellent items. After the concert a launch will leave for Hongkong, and members and their friends are invited to make use of it.

On Saturday afternoon a scratch race took place between three boats crews. The first two made a fine race of it, the winners getting in ahead by only half a length. The result was—
1. Station No. 2.
2. Station No. 1.
3. Station No. 3.

E. Davis (bow)
R. Robinson
G. O. Brinkley
W. O. Kohler (stroke)
H. W. B. Kennett (cox)
G. A. Seth (bow)
N. Lucker
G. Lidner
J. D. Danty (stroke)
H. M. Bain (cox)
F. Barlow (bow)
W. Norris
W. J. Jones
J. Eassey (stroke)
A. Somerville (cox)

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING FOR CONSULAR OFFICERS.

(Specially Reported for the "Hongkong Daily Press")

At a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce held in London, on Tuesday, March 24th, Mr. W. Holland, Ex-British Consul at Swatow, delivered an important address on "British Trade and the British Consular Service in China."

Mr. W. Kenwick, M.P., chairman of the East India and China section of the Chamber and chairman of the China Association, presided, and among those present were—Mr. E. G. Gillespie (Deputy Chairman of the Council), Mr. J. H. Longford (retired British Consul, Nagasaki), Lieutenant-Colonel H. Faithfull, Mr. C. Charleton, Mr. E. M. Worthington, Mr. O. H. Blyden, Mr. E. V. Trapp, Mr. C. G. Times, Mr. W. G. Prior, (Secretary Tes Brokers Association), Mr. C. Seward, and Mr. K. B. Murray, (the Secretary of the Chamber).

Mr. Kenwick, in introducing Mr. Holland, said China always had been of great interest, not only from a literary and historical point of view, but also in connection with its trade, and he was quite sure that Mr. Holland, who had spent about 30 years in the country, would give an address which would not only be useful but of great interest in every respect.

Mr. Holland, who was enthusiastically received, said:—It is with considerable diffidence that I rise to address this meeting to-day, as I cannot help thinking of Pope's well known line about "fools rushing in, where angels fear to tread," and realising that it is perhaps presumptuous on my part to ask a body of experts to come and listen to an amateur. I will therefore ask the indulgence of this meeting if I do not appear to have anything very new or startling to say, but it seems to me that as in the case of Lord Bessborough and the Navy there is nothing like pegging away with your subject in the hope of compelling attention. The pursuit of a lifetime cannot but have a powerful influence on one's mind, nor can they very well fail to result in some knowledge of one's subject, and after thirty years' experience of China I am convinced that it is a country of magnificent possibilities, and that it behoves us Britons who were the pioneers in the country to be up and doing, before we see the fruits of our labour snatched from us by other countries who have no scruples about reaping the advantage of our energy in the past and of our successes in the present. The total foreign trade of China for 1901 was close on 63 millions sterling, but it must be borne in mind that any such reckoning of figures for China is misleading on account of the vagaries of exchange. For purposes of comparison with former years, we cannot do better than follow the example of Mr. Jamieson, our Commercial Attaché in China, who takes the year 1896 for comparison, that being the year in which commerce recovered from the shock dealt it by the war with Japan. Now in 1896 the *Hankow* trade, in which Chinese trade returns are always reckoned, was worth 3/4, while in 1901 it had dropped to 2/11. Therefore if we judge not by the sterling value, but by the real value as we ought to do, the trade of 1901 would compute to nearer 70 than 63 millions, that of 1896 being 54 millions, a very good increase seeing that the troubles of 1900 intervened. If we take the total as 63 millions, British trade claimed 42 millions or about 66 per cent. This may sound fairly satisfactory at first, but the satisfaction will be somewhat tempered by the reflection that we had almost the whole of the trade to ourselves in former years, and even in 1896, our year of comparison, the British share was 72 per cent, showing that we have lost 6 per cent. in five years. And judging by the energy of our chief competitors, the United States, Germany, and Japan, we shall continue to lose year by year, unless some decided steps are taken to retrieve our position. Now a trade of 42 millions is well worth serious attention even if it stopped at that. But when, as is the case in China, the trade is capable of enormous expansion, it surely behoves all concerned, both official and mercantile, to give the subject the attention it deserves. Dr. Wells Williams in his *Middle Kingdom* gives the total trade of China in 1845 as 44 millions of dollars, or roughly 30 millions of taels. 66 years after we find the trade has expanded to over 400 millions of taels, and while it is not suggested that this ratio is likely to be kept up, it is undeniable that we have not done enough to get our share into the outer orbit of Chinese trade. The population of China has always been computed at about 400 millions, and has probably varied very little during these 55 years, so the increase of trade can have no connection with increase of population. It is undoubtedly due primarily to increased knowledge on the part of the Chinese of what foreigners can supply, and secondly to the increased wealth of the middle classes of Chinese, which they owe to the presence of the "foreign devil," and the trade they have brought with them. As Mr. Brennan says in his admirable Report on Trade at the Treaty Ports of China, published in 1897, "Treaty privileges benefit the Chinese as well as foreigners. This of itself need not be deemed an unsatisfactory result of our wars and diplomacy. The development of trade is the first consideration, and if the measures we have adopted to this end have had the indirect effect of freeing the native trader from the fetters which heretofore hampered him and of placing him—much against the will doubtless of his own officials—in a favourable position as the foreigner, the natural advantages which he enjoys as a native of the country have, as might have been expected, enabled him gradually to supplant his foreign competitor. But so long as this result is obtained, not by curtailing the treaty rights of our merchants, but rather by extending these rights or their equivalent to the natives of the country, we must rest content to

let the business pass into the hands of those who can do it the most successfully." Further on Mr. Brennan says, "The British merchant in China appears to be disappearing, but the interests of our manufacturers remain, and as a market capable of immense extension China may well claim more attention than she at present receives." In other words while the interests of the British traders at present in China must undoubtedly suffer as the position of the native trader improves, on the other hand British trade in general will reap the benefit. The Chinaman is a born trader and the more profit he makes out of it the more he will want. He is better off to-day than he was 50 years ago, and is ready and willing to spend money when he sees something attractive to buy. But while the British merchant in England knows very little for the most part about what the Chinese want, the Chinese know much less about what the foreigner can supply, and as Mr. Brennan rightly says "the unenterprising Chinaman, a native merchant as he is in well known grooves, never thinks of striking out in a new direction." Here then it seems to me might be an opportunity for our Chambers of Commerce to do something that would benefit British trade in general and the manufacturers at home. What I wanted between the two countries is an improved mutual knowledge or each other's wants and powers of supply, and I would suggest that this might be arrived at in two ways. One is by a system of Exhibitions. I advocated this plan in the *Manchester Guardian* some three years ago but I'm afraid my suggestion did not receive much attention. That my idea has something in it, however, is evidenced by the fact that the United States now have a Bill before their Senate the object of which is to erect at Shanghai and maintain a building to be used permanently as an Exhibition of American manufactures and raw materials, and the proposition is being cordially supported. My suggestion goes further than this, for if the thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing thoroughly. I suggest that such Exhibitions be established at say half-a-dozen of the principal trade marts of China. That would bring the goods exhibited to the notice of hundreds of thousands of natives who would never see them at Shanghai, the difficulties and expense of travel being to the native almost insuperable. There are certain busy trade marts in China from which the fame of these Exhibitions and of the goods on view would permeate the whole Empire. Such places are Changking or Cheng-ching in Western China, Tientsin in the North, Changsha or Sincang, both very busy towns in Kuanan, Wuchang or Hankow in Hupai, Shanghai, and two Southern towns, say Foochow and Wuchow. Our American consuls are usually very smart in business matters, but the half-hearted nature of their scheme will be manifest if one considers for a moment the size of China, consisting as it does of eighteen provinces, some of them as large as France and some larger. My plan for running these Exhibitions is that they should be in charge of intelligent young men sent out by the Chambers of Commerce to learn a certain amount of Chinese, as was done by the sewing cotton trade some four or five years ago. It would be easy to find intelligent natives who could act as assistants and look after the Exhibitions while the English superintendents were away traveling in the interior under passports, visiting other large towns, showing samples and distributing advertisements in Chinese. I think a good deal of time and money is spent by manufacturers sending catalogues of their goods in English instead of in Chinese. Nobody takes the trouble to translate them, and therefore they are thrown away into the waste-paper basket, and thus a great expenditure of time and money is wasted. My great point is that this sort of enterprise must come from the Chambers of Commerce or a combination of them, being for the benefit of trade in general more than of any particular branch. This need not be the case, as the Chinese are very conservative and would probably prefer to obtain any article that took their fancy through the old sources well known to them, i.e. the resident merchants. It cannot be expected that British merchants already established in China would give much assistance to any such scheme, as not only might the prospect of any profit to themselves be very remote, but such an Exhibition might in their eyes be an unwelcome competitor.

As regards improvement in official methods, Consuls as a rule know very little about commercial ways and requirements, and that they should gain some knowledge and experience in this direction would surely be of great advantage to merchants. There is a constant flow of consular officers of all grades coming from China on leave, and I suggest that arrangements should be made for such officers to meet the various Chambers of Commerce and give addresses on the various wants and supplies of the districts they have officiated in. Now it stands to reason that men coming home for a holiday after five years or more of Chinese climate and discomfort should grudge giving up any of their holiday to such a purpose, and certainly would object to being put to any expense in connection with it. I think there would be no difficulty in getting the Foreign Office to allow such officers three months' extra leave which would probably be sufficient, and as trade would benefit by the plan I suggest that the Consuls while travelling about giving these addresses should be the guests of the various Chambers of Commerce concerned, who would also be responsible for their travelling expenses. This would be an inducement to the Consular men and would lead to mutual enlightenment, the Consuls learning much of business ways that would be useful to them, and the merchants learning much about the natives and their wants, of which at present they are mostly ignorant.

As regards improvement in the matter of Government support and assistance, this can only be arrived at by persistent pressure on the part of the Chambers of Commerce and Members of Parliament, the Foreign Office, like the war office and other Government departments, being utterly disinclined to move out of its old established grooves, or to realize the necessity for more vigorous action in these days of fierce competition. The German Government for instance supports a German Consul in doing for the German merchants under his jurisdiction many things that a British Consul would not venture to do and a British merchant would not think of asking for. I have heard it argued that Chinese officials have much more respect for England and its Consular Service because of their unwillingness to put such forcible pressure on the Chinese Authorities as other Governments do, but surely this may be dismissed as sentimental twaddle unworthy of notice. The Chinese are far too astute not to see for themselves that our feeble methods are the result of want of backbone, and if any such useless respect for our *suaviter* in modo does exist, which I doubt, the sooner it is changed for a wholesome respect for our *fortiter* in re the better for our merchants and our trade. While I would not for a moment advocate the drastic methods sometimes employed by the French and Germans, not to mention the Russians, there can be no doubt that these countries have gained at our expense during the last few years simply because they have shown determination in supporting the claims of their nationals and pushing their interests. For instance, as regards the Yangtze Valley, which it was the fashion not long ago to call the "sphere of British interests," it is to be feared that the British public is buoyed up with the false idea that our influence there is paramount and that the Chinese Government has given reliable assurances that no part of that wealthy territory will be alienated to any other country. After many years' experience of the Yangtze Valley and conversations with influential Chinese both official and mercantile, it is my conviction that we have not as much influence there as some of the other Powers who have been extending their settlements and interests there, and any assurances of the Chinese Government would not be worth the paper they are written on if pressure were brought to bear by any one of these powers or a combination of them. France especially is very busy pushing her influence by the aid of her Catholic priests to whom she has granted official rank, which enables them to insist if necessary on interviews with the Chinese officials and to act in the capacity of official agents of the French Government. From every point of view this is objectionable, and as it prevails not only in the Yangtze Valley but all over China, vigorous action to check or counteract this attitude and dangerous procedure on the part of France. I have probably said sufficient on the point of a much needed change in the ways of our Government, so I will not trespass longer on your time and patience, and if my remarks contain any germ that may develop for the benefit of British merchants and their trade I shall be well satisfied.

Mr. K. Rawick said they had all listened with great interest to what Mr. Holland had told them, and it would add greatly to the importance of the proceedings if any gentleman acquainted with China, or even those not acquainted with China, would ask questions concerning the country or any points raised in Mr. Holland's paper.

Mr. LONGFORD said he gave the suggestion that Consuls should receive a better commercial training his most hearty endorsement. His idea was that the Consul should study and learn methods of business and business ideas which would be of material advantage to him. There was a great falling in the training of consular officers inasmuch as nothing was done to teach them their commercial duties and they had to pick up a knowledge in a haphazard sort of fashion. In the French consular service all persons have to pass a year at one of the great Chambers of Commerce in the country, and there they acquire a great deal of practical business experience which was of immense advantage to them afterwards and rendered the commercial reports which they furnished of greater importance and value to manufacturers and merchants. He thought that system might very well be imitated in England, if not at the commencement of a Consul's career certainly when he was at home on leave. But all encouragement must come from the Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Holland had suggested that if a Consul on leave utilized their time by studying at Chambers of Commerce the Foreign Office might be induced to grant them extra leave. As a matter of fact the Foreign Office would not give any consideration whatever to the subject and would tell Consuls that they might work as they pleased while on leave, but that was a matter entirely for themselves. Chambers of Commerce might do a great deal towards improving the service if they would encourage a freer and closer and more constant association between their members in the great manufacturing districts and the Consuls who came over to England. If they did so they would in due time reap considerable advantage. As to the general development of trade in China he could not say very much, but whatever the development in China had been it was nothing compared with the development in Japan. While the trade of China during the past twenty or thirty years had slowly crawled along, the trade of Japan had advanced by leaps and bounds; and while the prospects in China demanded the very careful attention of all British manufacturers those in Japan called for just as much consideration and careful watching on the part of all manufacturers who desired to see England maintain not the supremacy of twenty years ago, for then British trade was the one trade that was worth consideration, but a leading position in the mercantile world. Twenty years ago Britain was first and the rest of the Powers nowhere. Now Britain was of the Powers nowhere. Now Britain was struggling to maintain a lead. If other countries kept on advancing their opinion was that that lead would entirely disappear in the course of another generation if nothing was done to wake up manufacturers to the true position of affairs in China and Japan. We had not to look at the possible loss of our trade in Japan, but at Japan as a very active and vigorous competitor of China.

Mr. TOMKINSON, who mentioned that three years ago he travelled from Yokohama to Liverpool with Mr. Holland, thought that manufacturers ought to go out to China and see things for themselves. He did not mean for two or three manufacturers to combine and send a traveller, as was often done at a great loss, because manufacturers could not in that way gain correct information. American manufacturers first went out themselves and then sent their travellers, whose reports they were then able to read and understand while sitting in their offices. (Applause.)

Mr. KESWICK said he had been many years in China, and in regard to the development of new trade—both import and export—his observation was this: that travellers going from England as a rule produced little if any good result. They rarely succeeded. He had noticed, on the other hand, that German houses very frequently had a considerable number of young and intelligent clerks. After a few years the clerks acquired what unfortunately the English people were not ready to acquire—a knowledge of the Chinese language. They did not remain for long periods as a rule in houses to whom they had gone out, but the enterprising among them started business with very little capital, lived economically, went about everywhere, and many of them settled in the country and found out in the course of their relations with Chinese in distant parts of the interior what in those parts were the articles required. Beginning in a small way they introduced novelties and new things which in course of time became important in their dimensions, thus laying the foundations of a very considerable trade. It was in like manner that much of the export trade was fostered. The young fellows found it to their interest to state what the country produced and what it could export to advantage, and from small beginnings they very frequently reached very important developments in trade. He was sorry to say that that was not characteristic of the British people. If only our own people would show more disposition in the way of enterprise and learn the language, make themselves acquainted with the country, and settle where they saw there was an opening even if they had great discouragement at first, they would in time materially add to the export as well as the import trade of China. (Applause.) He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Holland for his interesting address.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. HOLLAND thanked his audience for the patient hearing they had given to his remarks. He quite agreed with all Mr. Keswick had said about learning the language. It was a most important point. English young men did not learn the language, but others did, and so the Englishmen placed themselves at the mercy of the comprador. It was a common saying now that the comprador was the employer of the merchant, because the comprador had come to the foremost place owing to the merchant not knowing Chinese. The Chinese were honest, and he had known merchants say they would take a Chinaman's word as soon as his bond; but in spite of that honest Chinese compradores sometimes failed, or other things happened, and then there would come a smash, which might have been averted had the merchant had a knowledge of Chinese. (Applause.)

Mr. KESWICK, in responding to a vote of thanks for presiding, referred to the printing of catalogues, and said that in London there was a school of Chinese which had been established under the auspices of the China Association. An effort, which had met with considerable success, had been made to have Chinese taught, not by Europeans but by Chinese, and he believed that the movement, which had begun in a small way, was likely to have a very considerable success. Very possibly in connection with this school some arrangements might be made whereby large catalogues could be prepared in this country in the proper manner in Chinese for transmission abroad.

The proceedings then terminated.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

The directors' report laid before the annual meeting of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., at Shanghai on Saturday was as follows:—

The Directors herewith submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the year ended 28th February, 1903.

Capital.—In accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 5th July, 1902, and subsequently confirmed, the Capital of the Company was increased by the creation of 7,000 new shares of £20; of these 330 are unissued.

Profit and Loss Account.—In November last the Directors paid an interim dividend of 2½ per share, and there is now a balance of \$55,027.05 available for distribution, which the Directors recommend shall be disposed of as follows:—

A final dividend of 3½ per share	\$41,202.00
Write off fixtures	217.70
Write off Bank property	304.88
Carry forward to New Account	12,802.47
	\$55,027.05

Directors.—Mr. J. D. Clark retires in accordance with the Articles, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. Geo. D. Scott, who retires, but offers himself for re-election.

"THE GAMBLING BELLS OF KOWLOON."

A TALL STORY.

In *Cassell's Magazine* there appears a remarkable account of Mrs. Brown Potter's visit to China, as told by an interviewer, who says he got it from Mrs. Brown Potter herself. Here is the story—it requires no comment:—

"But our hostess has been all over the world, and in another moment she has transported us by the magic of her descriptive power to far-off China, and she is telling us of a day she once spent in Canton, where the old Vicerey Li Hung-chang gave a breakfast in her honour in the beautiful pagoda which visitors know so well. A breakfast which she can never forget, and which it tasted all her charm of manner and all her tact to get through without offending the tender susceptibilities of her host, for Chinese etiquette is very rigid and will not easily forget or forgive the passing over of a single dish."

Her description of an egg, black with the grime of a hundred years, a very special delicacy—and the wiles she adopted to escape its consumption, sent us into fits of laughter, for Mrs. Potter possesses a soul of humour and a power of expressing that humour which is beyond my pen to depict.

It was on the same tour that, being in Hongkong, and her manager having gone on ahead and, unfortunately, carrying off with him all the cash, and the company being on the eve of returning to England, she was without money to pay them their salaries and their passage. She was at her wit's end what to do. Suddenly someone jokingly mentioned to her the gambling dens of Kowloon. She determined to try her luck at the gambling tables, and, so splendidly costumed, she called a sampan and gaily set forth upon an adventure which might well have ended in a tragic death.

"Arrived at Kowloon, she sought out the nearest gambling-hall, and set herself to win her company's salaries. Luck favoured her and in an hour or two she rose with hundreds of sovereigns in her pocket. The fierce Chinese bade her sit down again and give them their revenge. She laughed in their faces. She had come to win, and having won would go. Her pluck, her cool, gay courage, her presence of mind, saved her, and once again she crossed the dark water and went straight to the shipping office and took passages for all her company, whom she paid in full."

Hundreds of sovereigns!

PESTILENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From the recent report of the P.I. Board of Health it appears that cholera is rapidly dying out. During the last three months only a few cases have been reported, and these have averaged about three cases a week. The total number of cases that have appeared since the beginning of the epidemic last year, is 131,817; deaths 83,182, showing a mortality of 63 per cent. In the city of Manila 4,680 cases have appeared with 3,471 deaths.

Small-pox and plague began to appear in January and since that time thirty-eight cases of small-pox have been reported, with six deaths, and eleven recoveries. Twenty of these cases appeared in March. The plague since January shows a larger number, as eighty-four cases were reported, with twenty-one deaths.

THE SUNKEN SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Spanish Colony of Manila have decided to suspend the funeral services over the remains of the sailors who perished aboard the *Reina Cristina*, until the gunboats alongside the *Cristina* have been raised to the surface of the water. Two small gunboats went down at the same time and near the *Cristina*, and it is thought that both the boats carried with them the bodies of many sailors. The same company which raised the *Cristina* has been instructed to proceed at once in the raising of the other vessels. This task will probably consume only about four or five days, as the boats are very small ones. So the funeral services will be postponed until it is ascertained whether there were any more dead. Dr. Lionel Street has been instructed by the Board of Health to represent that body at the wreck and deliver the remains over to Sr. Fernandez, the representative of the Spanish Colony.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

A "special correspondent" to the *Madras Mail* writes:—

"While Ceylon and India too—are preparing to cut Japan's tea from America, another considerable factor to be reckoned with is China. According to Boyd's 'Commercial Guide for China,' the merchants interested in the China tea trade intend making a combined and sustained effort to revivify the dying tea industry in China, and eventually, by judicious advertising, and the employment of up-to-date machinery in the preparation of the leaf, to regain lost ground in England and America. It is confidently asserted that, if China tea are become as loudly as Arams, Ceylons, and Japans, they will soon oust their rivals from the field."

"This, as a Calcutta paper says in comment, may be all talk, but the resuscitation of the China tea trade is a distinct menace to British growth, and is by no means an impossibility, for there is no question of patriotism in trade, and, in any case, those who would rehabilitate China tea in the London market are for the most part British merchants."

BEWARE OF THE PARTY offering imitations of Macniven & Cameron's Pens "They come as a boom and a blessing to men." The *Blackbird*, the *Owl*, and the *Waverley Pen*. Sold at all Stationers. Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Waverley Works, Edinburgh. [2245—8]

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LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA SHANGHAI.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Berlin, 15th April.

H.M. the Empress cannot, in consequence of the fracture of her forearm, take part in the Imperial visit to Rome.

GEN. HAESELE'S JUBILEE.

15th April.

Colonel-General Count Haessler, commander of the 18th army corps at Metz, who will celebrate his jubilee of fifty years' service at the end of this month, has asked to be put on the retired list.

MR. PRINETTI TO RETIRE.

15th April.

It is reported from Rome that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Prinetti, will retire very soon.

ARREST OF U.S. MISSIONARIES.

15th April.

The arrest of some American missionaries on the Island of Ruk (Caroline) has induced the American Government to enquire into the cause. The answer shows that it was not prompted by any political reasons.

GERMAN CONSOLS.

Berlin, 18th April.

13,750 million marks have been signed for the new three per cent. German consols, amounting to 260 millions at the rate of 92. Only two per cent. of the subscriptions can, consequently, be accepted.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

18th April.

Canada announces that she will levy an additional duty of one-third of the general tariff on all goods imported from Germany. The competent offices here declare that the reasons given for this measure are not right. They look therefore very calmly on this threat, but declare that eventually a counteraction will be resorted to.

SNOWSTORMS IN EUROPE.

18th April.

Heavy snow-storms prevail in Germany, France, and Austria.

VENEZUELAN INDEMNITY.

18th April.

Venezuela will make her third payment on the 1st July.

RHENISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

18th April.

The Rhenish textile factories have discharged 25,000 labourers, because the striking labourers of these factories would not submit to the arbitration of the Mechanics' Court to which the labourers had themselves referred their grievances.

AN INNOVATION.

The Chingcheou (Shantung) correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes under date 16th April:—

"This city has been in existence some 4,000 years, but in all its long life its strangest experience must have been on Sunday last when the first train arrived from Tientsin. I understand about thirty foreign visitors came to celebrate the occasion or to see the city. It is to be hoped they were pleased with the place, and possibly the place was pleased with them; but that is probably considered of less importance. The railroad is now being pushed on westward with great energy towards the great central market town of Chontsun, some sixty miles farther on."

THE MANILA SMUGGLING CASE.

Captain Chamberlain who is charged with attempting to smuggle dutiable goods from Hongkong into Manila on an American transport declared in evidence that the box in which the goods were discovered was built by his orders, but its construction was known to the ship's officers and others. It was prepared by the carpenter openly as any piece of work would have been done by him. The blocks, chips and discarded pieces of timber lay about in plain sight of all those going about the vessel.

The box was constructed, according to Captain Chamberlain, to furnish better security for the packages. The latter had been kept in his cabin during the first days of the voyage, some of them in a dresser and some under the bank. The delay in placing the goods in the box was due to the fact that before leaving Hongkong and during the first days out the defendant had been too busy with other matters to attend to it, and later he was physically unable to look after the matter.

The goods were placed in the box the day before reaching Manila, because it was thought they would be safer there from those who usually come aboard from the quartermasters' depot in crews to work. Captain Chamberlain denied the allegations that he had opposed the customs officials in their duties on the vessel. He maintained throughout the course of his testimony that there was no attempt at concealment of the goods or of the box in which they were stored.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at midnight on the 24th inst., and left again at 8 p.m. on the 25th inst. for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-day. The steamer *Arracon* departs from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., p.m.

The O.S.S. steamer *Deception* left Shanghai on the 24th inst., a.m. and is expected here to-day, a.m.

The O.S.S. steamer *Catcha* left Singapore on the 24th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst., p.m.

The Boston Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tremont* arrived at Victoria (B.C.) on the 23rd inst.



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Hongkong, 17th October, 1894. [189]

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Wm. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [85]

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Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1188]

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NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD. No. 74, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, SEYMOUR ROAD. 1st FLOOR of No. 49, PEEL STREET. GODOWN No. 32A, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—**COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,** Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. [1281]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. J. MCGUINNESS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, **TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),** the 28th APRIL, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 56, MORRISON HILL ROAD, PART OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Particulars of which can be had from Catalogue, issued on Tuesday morning. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers. Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. [1282]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY, the 1st MAY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALE ROOMS, Duddell Street (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONDEMNED), A QUANTITY OF **VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On View from Thursday, the 30th April. TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer. Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. [1283]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mrs. BYRANNE, to Sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, the 2nd MAY, 1903, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at her residence, No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE, THE WHOLE OF HER **VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** Comprising:—

ENGLISH, HALL & HOLTZ-MADE WARDROBES, ENGLISH-MADE CHEF-PONNIER and CHAIRS, OVERMANTLES with BEVELED GLASS, TOILET TABLES, BOOK-CASE, DINING TABLE and OCCASIONAL TABLES, BRASS COT and SINGLE BEDSTEAD, WASH STANDS, &c., &c., BATHROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES including One KEROSENE STOVE (almost new) and a Quantity of GAS BRACKETS;

Also **A GRAND PIANO** in good condition by Hornsby & Moller; and

A Few Pieces of CANTON BLACK WOOD.

TERMS:—As usual. On view from Friday, the 1st May.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer. Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. [1284]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. The Company's Steamship

"HALOONG," Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above ports, TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1903. [1279]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. The Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG," Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1903. [1278]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Company's Steamship

"SUISANG," Captain James Young, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. [1285]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. The Company's Steamship

"SUISANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 28th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1903. [1277]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN, 17, Des Vaux Road Central Hongkong. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [796]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 27th APRIL, 1903, at No. 14, Des Vaux Road (above the Offices of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.), commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

THE WHOLE OF HIS **VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;**

Also **One COTTAGE PIANO,** by Broadwood & Sons;

One SINGER SEWING MACHINE (almost new);

One GENTLEMAN'S BICYCLE; And

A Few Pieces of TONKINESE INLAID WARE.

Further Particulars from Catalogue. TERMS:—As Customary.

On view from Saturday, the 25th April, at 3 P.M., at the Office of **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1903. [1175]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held **THIS DAY (MONDAY),** the 27th day of APRIL, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
N.	S.	E.	W.		
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
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6	6	6	6	6	6
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100	100	100	100	100	100

On view from Friday, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., at the Office of **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. [1283]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held **THIS DAY (MONDAY),** the 27th day of APRIL, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Macdonnell Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 25th day of March, 1901, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

<p> and from the 25th day of March, 1901, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years. </p>								
<p align="center">PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.</p>								
Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		N. ft.	S. ft.	E. ft.	W. ft.			
							0	191
Inland	Mac-							

TO LET

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private House on the upper levels, for a single Gentleman. Tennis Court. Apply by letter to—
BOX 150,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1903. [1247]

TO LET

SPACIOUS NEW HOUSES and FLATS, Connaught Road, Des Vaux Road and Pottinger Street. Close to Blake Pier. Specially suitable for Offices, Stores, &c. Rents very moderate. Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Dairy Farm Co.,
or
KWONG SUN TAI,
34, Wing Lok Street.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1902. [180]

TO LET OR FOR SALE

"EXCELSIOR," No. 10, SAN LOUENCO, Macao. From 1st April, ext. Apply to—
Dr. G. P. JORDAN,
2, Connaught Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1903. [698]

TO LET AT KOWLOON

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM with BATHROOM, with or without Board. Situation near water-front. Tennis Court. Apply by letter to—
BOX 44,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1903. [1263]

TO LET

TOP FLAT of "SEAVIEW," WANGPAI GAP ROAD. Cool and healthy situation. Full view of harbour. No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION. No. 31, MOSQUE JUNCTION. And others to suit various requirements. S. A. SETH,
Care of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [735]

TO LET

"WESTBOURNE VILLA," NORTH BONA ROAD. No. 1, CAMELON VILLAS, MOUNT KELLY. Nos. 7, 11, 15 & 18, BELLIOS TERRACE. "BISNEE VILLA," POKYUAM ROAD. Land on sea front Kowloon Marine Lot No. 5, and admirably suited for the storage of coal. For terms and particulars, apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1044]

OFFICES—SHAMSHAN

TO LET, convenient well-lit Offices in New Building. Apply to—
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Hongkong or Canton.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1903. [1215]

TO LET

NO. 4, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon, from 1st May next. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1903. [1040]

TO LET UNFURNISHED

NO. 33, CAINE ROAD. Available from 1st March. "COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP. Available from 1st April. Apply—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

TO LET

"HARTLEY," STONY BROOK, and "INGLEWOOD," RICHMOND ROAD. Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1903. [1160]

GODOWNS TO LET

PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-storied and Single-storied Godowns. Suitable for Yarn or Coals. Also Land for Coal storage. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. [1002]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLANDERS, "GLENWOOD," 21, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [918]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE NOS. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Entrance by Zetland Street. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1903. [700]

TANG YUEN

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Apply—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road.

FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [691]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. Apply to—
Mrs. WILLSON,
"Tower House,"
(off Kennedy Road).
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1903. [1256]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Apply to—
9, SELBORNE VILLAS,
Kennedy Road.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board. Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

TO LET

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods. Apply to—
W. LISAUGHT,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1163]

TO LET

"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLEY. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE. GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON (PRAYA EAST). HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [71]

TO LET

OFFICE, Airy and Commodious, No. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3rd FLOOR. Apply—
ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [987]

TO LET

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP. Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [73]

TO LET

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

TO LET

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1903. [1108]

TO LET

A FURNISHED HOUSE on MOUNT KELLEY, the Peak, for 2 months, from 30th April, inst. For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1903. [1161]

TO LET

33, CONDUIT ROAD. SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with LAWN-TENNIS COURT. Immediate Possession. Apply to—
H. KUSAKABE & CO.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1903. [1274]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
A CHEE & CO., Established 1839. Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store. Established over 20 years. Importers and Exporters, Teakwood Furniture, Blackwood, Jewellery, &c. highest grade, best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40 Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also-colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for Hartmann Rehtjen's Genuine Composition Red Hand Brand.

BISMARCK & CO., Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Vaux Road.

MOKE & SEIMUND, 25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents for Shipowners' Composition ("Grayhound Brand") and Blundell's Spence & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO., 14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts at moderate rates.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS. CALIBRE 7.65 mm. WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS in 3 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. [66]

TO CONNOISSEURS

FOR SALE. A SMALL Collection of the Choicest Old CHINESE PORCELAIN ENAMELS and BRONZES. For Particulars, apply to—
"KHAMOS"
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1903. [1094]

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER AND THE POWERS

THE NEW PALACE AT PAO-TING-FU.

The Empress-Dowager has a due sense of the dignity of her position. She has, moreover, plans on foot which British Ministers should watch. A correspondent at Pao-ting-fu, the capital of Pechili, writes: "We had the pleasure of visiting the Hsing-king-yuen, or future palace of the Empress-Dowager. We were indebted to Mr. Schorn, a German gentleman, for the invitation. This gentleman has charge not only of the building of the palace and beautifying of its grounds, but also is in charge of the streets and police of the city. The new Imperial palace is situated inside the south gate of the city. The front looks to the south. The grounds, however, are not spacious—the entire plot being not more than 150 yards square. The buildings are in the style of the Winter palace at Peking. There is a large theatre on the north side, surrounded by beautifully balustraded canals, crossed in many places by decorated marble bridges, and the entire grounds are decorated in the best Chinese style with rockeries and grottoes. One of the living-rooms was stored full of foreign furniture of every description. All the buildings are connected by winding covered walks, and here and there a 'tingtze' or open summer-house. The painting is exquisite—equal to that in the buildings at Wangke-sha, west of Peking.

"The entire palace is done in Chinese Imperial style, and has every appearance of a permanent residence, and not a mere stopping-place, as its name would indicate. Formerly the palace was used by the Emperor as a sort of rest-house on his way to the western tombs; so this palace will no longer be required for that purpose, as a railway is being built. There is to be spent a great amount of money on this palace—some 500,000 taels—besides the fitting-up of a large flower park north of the buildings, communicating with the same by a railway and an underground viaduct. Besides we are told that 50,000 taels had been spent for porcelain and furnishings in the palace. It indicates that this place is to be occupied for a part of the time by the Court. A throne-room is the largest and finest of the buildings in the grounds.

"There are reports that the Empress-Dowager is to retire from activity after the New Year, and that on 3rd March she will remove to this palace, and that it is to be her permanent home. Other reports current say that this city is to be enlarged to the south so that this palace will occupy a central place, and that when that has been accomplished Pao-ting-fu will be the new capital of China. This would be pretty rough on the Foreign Legation people who have constructed huge fortifications at great cost at Peking; but the Chinese will not necessarily consider this."

It is, indeed, quite possible that the capital may be shifted, for the Imperial clansmen do not relish living in the vicinity of foreign guns practically pointed at their heads, but that the Empress-Dowager is about to retire is too good news to be true. Rumour has it that Chang Chih-tung will be appointed to an office at the capital. If this should turn out to be true and he can get in touch with the Empress some good may result—otherwise all is chaos.—The Outlook.

CRICKET ON ITS TRIAL.

The Government is no doubt harassed with matters of reform in the Army and the Navy. The Education Act and the new Licensing Act are still sources of hostility. But the Cabinet may congratulate itself that there is no Minister of Sport. If there were there would be a general election on the question of the wider wicket. Since the day when the meeting of the captains of the first-class cricketing counties took place some months ago, and these gentlemen, with a delightful sense of their own importance and an utter want of any conception or representative responsibility, resolved on their own initiative, and without any previous notice on the agenda paper, that wickets should be widened an inch, the question has been more and more discussed, until it has become of international importance. Philadelphia and Australia, India and South Africa have been consulted and activated. A cricketer of bygone days, a very sensible gentleman in most respects, strongly urges me to take the question up and to thoroughly ventilate it. To him the matter is one of transcendental importance, on which the existence of the Empire depends. He is a cricketer, heart and soul. Cricket makes men. That is his view. He has given the free use of his views, and I can only say that had the veteran been present at the meeting of the cricket captains, those gentlemen would not have justified their Kipling synonym by rushing in where older feet had feared to tread. Before

such a change is made, he says, this matter should be thoroughly tested. It is a change which, in his opinion, will have as far-reaching effect as the attraction from lob to round-arm bowling, not from that to over-hand. I consider it will have little, if any, effect on the game. According to Mr. Alcock, the Secretary of the Surrey Club, at the test match at Manchester between England and Australia, the wickets were 8 1/2 in. wide, and very often it will be found that they are 8 1/2 in. in width. A difference of 1/2 in. would not avail much. It would be monstrous to upset the game throughout the world and to throw on manufacturers a useless stock of materials and to cause them a heavy loss for a change, the effect of which is problematical in the extreme. My friend thinks that if there is a change it should be in the height of the wicket. Certainly the pounding bowler on a hard wicket might be more dangerous, but the batsman could pad themselves up like a college football player in the States and play with the rest of their body as they do with their legs. He is a bit of a calist, for he winds up by strongly denouncing the modern method of playing leg-breaks with the pads as being the curse of modern cricket. It is not the game, he says. He saw the Australians pile up a huge score at Brighton. He saw two of the men never attempt to play a leg-break except with their pads. They faced round and bent their knees to the ball like a serio-comic doing a cakewalk. The crowd hooted and howled until one of the players did promptly to play with the bat. He was promptly caught at short square leg. "Stop this pad-play," says my friend, "and you will go a long way towards stopping heavy scoring." I agree with every word he says. I shall be told that the M.C.C. made the experiment with second-class counties so as to see if a change in the law were desirable. It was found that the proposed new rule did not work. So far as I know, the detailed reasons were never set out, nor were any retired cricketers of experience invited to follow the matches and to report thereon. We are not told whether or not the proposed rule decreased scoring, or whether the batsmen got ruffled because he believed himself not out. But then this rule I should adopt would be a very different one. I would give a man out who played the ball with his pads, whether or not the ball would have hit the wicket. The umpire would have a very simple duty to perform. He would not have to decide whether or not the ball would have hit the wicket. He would simply have to say whether or not the batsman played the ball with his pads. For the rest the L.B.W. rule could remain as it is. Then if the batsman played with his bat at the ball and missed, and the ball hit his pads, he would be out if, under the existing rules, he were leg before. Those who support this pad-play forget that pads were introduced simply as a protection to the legs. Without pads this leg-play would soon die out. I wonder how these pad-players would have liked to stand up, as C. E. Thornton did, without pads on and hit at the bowling. Some folk say he wore shinguards underneath his trousers. At all events, even with them he could not have played with his legs. The pad was originally used as a guard to the body, and it was never intended that the pad should be coupled with the bat as a means of defending the wicket. It is in pad-play that the first-class bat excels. It is altogether nonsense to talk about adding an inch to the wicket's width when you allow a man to double the width of his bat by using his legs. Far sooner than widen the wicket I would make the bat narrower. That would cause less trouble to the manufacturer. But it would be an ineffectual remedy. There is a lot of cricket besides first-class cricket, and in ordinary village games and in matches such as are played at Raynes Park or Battersea pad-play does not pay. The umpire promptly gives the batsman out leg-before-wicket, and the general view of such players is that pad-play is unsportsmanlike, and that was the view of the crowd that looted at Hove. The crowd was right. The cricket captains are wrong. An inch to the width of the wicket will do no good. If scores have become too heavy, if the public will not pay to see the game, it is because the batsmen have taken advantage of a flaw in the rules of cricket to establish a bastard system of defending the wicket. There is where the evil lies. It can easily be remedied at the expense only of the batsman's temper which is not worth much.—Truth

BROWN, JONES & CO., MONUMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL MASONS. Have on View and for Sale at their Marble Yard, ITALIAN MARBLE Statuary Figures, Angels, alabaster Crosses, Obelisks, Columns, Rustic and Plain Crosses and Headstones; also AMERICAN MARBLE Crosses, Columns and Headstones; and ABERDEEN GRANITE Crosses and Headstones For adults and children's graves. CEMETERY MEMORIALS made to any design in Italian and American Marble and Hongkong Gray and Blue Granite. Special attention paid to LETTERING IN ANY STYLE OR LANGUAGE in imperishable lead, lead cement, gold, or black. All work and material guaranteed to be the best and most durable. Prices to suit the times. Orders on application. Orders from outposts carefully and promptly executed. Office—No. 17a, Queen's Road Central, 1st Floor. Marble Yard—No. 18, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 8th January, 1903. [3463]

REAL PANAMAS!

REAL PANAMAS!!

REAL PANAMAS!!!

NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE WILL ARRIVE BY "SADO MARU"

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(Late "QUEEN'S"), ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce that having made a favourable lease with the proprietor of the QUEEN'S HOTEL, will open same on the first of May under the name of the

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It will be conducted as a first-class Residential and Tourist Hotel, having every facility to assure comfort to guests. The BEDROOMS are excellently furnished, and will be kept scrupulously clean and neat. Each room has its own private bath.

THE DINING-ROOM and CUISINE will have strict attention, and many changes from the routine of the average Hongkong dinner will be inaugurated.

THE WINE LIST and BAR will have a choice selection of European and American Wines, Spirits and Beers. The BAR will be conducted on the American principle, the foremost feature of which will be the

FREE LUNCH COUNTER

provided with all the fresh necessities that the market affords. The Bar contains two English Billiard Tables and one AMERICAN POOL TABLE (the only public American Pool Table in the Colony).

The Hotel will keep on file English, American and Manila Newspapers. TERMS, etc., very reasonable; and Special Rates to Residents can be had on application to—

JAS. D.M. CAMERON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1903. [1217]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM 1st MAY NEXT, until further notice, the retail price of ICE will be TWO CENTS PER POUND. Rates for One Ton and upwards, supplied to shipping, direct from the Works will remain as formerly. Cold Storage rates on application.

W.M. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1903. [1129]

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12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 44. Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

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Manufacturer of best quality of Preserved Ginger and Sweetmeats of all kinds at Moderate Prices. It has been discovered that some people have imitated the trade-mark and name of our firm, so that our customers should be very careful against buying inferior goods bearing the imitations mentioned. 8, Sai On Lane, Shek-Tong-Tai, or enquire Joe Tek Seng Hong, 18, Bonham Strand West. Hongkong, 14th April, 1903. [1145]

DAVID COESAR & SON

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING

CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Sole Agents.


3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1903. Superintendent.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

has REMOVED to No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (opposite Mosera, KELLY and WALSH) and has also kept his old Shop as a Branch Establishment, named WANG HING & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1903. [473]



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WONG KI NAM, Manager.
Nos. 7 & 9, Lai On Lane, West Point.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1903. [1144]

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